

June 28, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 82° 2 p.m. 86°
Humidity 76°

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Humidity 76°

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TELEGRAMS

(Banker's Service to The "Telegraph,"

THE TURE

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London, June 24

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... is ...

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Newmarket for India:—S
 Watch, Corioel, Belphear, an
 Francis Armatid. They will
 joined aboard by Tagamo
 Mashoot, Shilborne, Fooli
 Fancy, Royal Bank, and Pr
 tention.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver stands at 39 5/8 More
flaring. The market is stead

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENCE



[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Service.]

THE LATE MR. HEWITT.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong
Telegraph,"

Mr. — I am asked to state th

the brothers and sisters, in England and New Zealand of the

Mr. Alfred Herbert Howitt, dean

Thank most sincerely all those

who, by attendance and exqui-
sited tributes at the Cornet

and by most kind letters, ha

own appreciation of their
and much lamented brother

and sympathy with his relatives.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Eden Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong

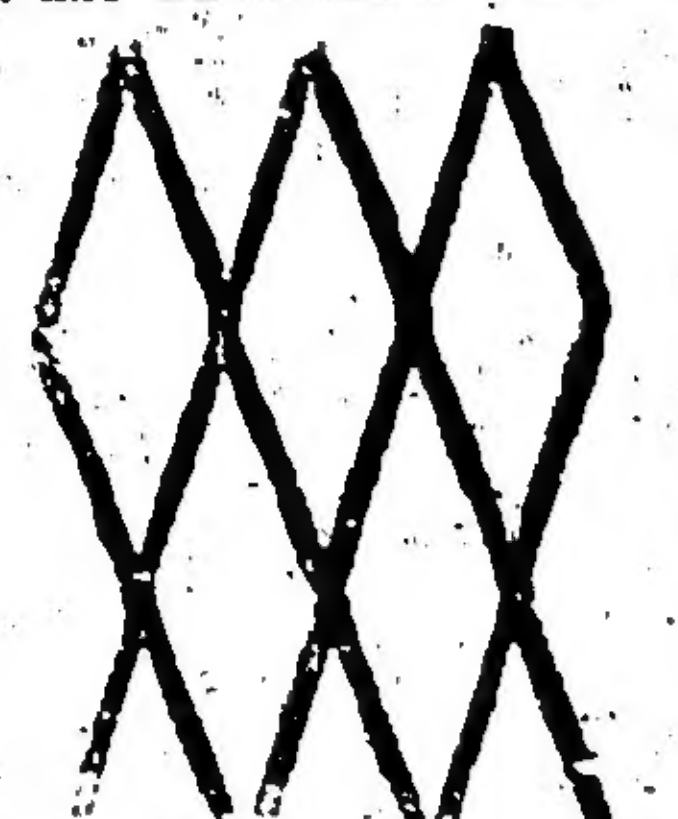
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STOCK LIST, PAMPHLETS, AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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DODWELL & CO. LTD. Machinery Dept.

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

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ESTABLISHED 1883.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 5/8" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 3 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3 to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
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On Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length. Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.

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CAPE WHITE WINES.

DRAKENSTEIN & JAGGER CUP.

SHIPPED BY J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD. CAPE TOWN.

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in which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

Yorkshire

Insurance Co., Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

THEN why be half-suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief, and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this entirely incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemist and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price, \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers. Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. K. Ho, a Chinese graduate, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this colony for ten years. He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language, and is prepared to give Chinese examinations, and is also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write, care of "Hong Kong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 10 Wellington Street, First Floor.

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Ice House Street. Telephone 1013.

NEW FILMS ARRIVED. CHEAP SALE.

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BUILDING CONTRACTOR. DEALER IN SANITARY GOODS. MANUFACTURER OF MOSAIC TILES. FIRE BRICKS AND SANITARY STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES. IMPORTER AND EXPORTER OF BUILDING MATERIALS. Telephone No. 1483, Office & Showroom. Head Office—21, Wellington Street.

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J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE. FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Distinguished for Comfort, Health, and Cuisine under European Supervision. A first-class dining room serves selections from 12.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Special monthly terms for residents and for "Shingling" people. For further particulars apply to— CHARLES MORRIS, Manager. Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT".

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the range of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cuisine. A first-class dining room serves selections from 12.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Special monthly terms for residents and for "Shingling" people. For further particulars apply to— CHARLES MORRIS, Manager. Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT".

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CENTRAL LOCATION. ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING. TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR. HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL, Manager.

STATION HOTEL, KOWLOON.

First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms. Apply—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon. Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL" Code Used; A.R.C. 5th Edn.

PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL. EVERY COMFORT. Large and airy rooms, suitable for Marriage & Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress. Tel. No. K 296. MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.

NEW MACAO HOTEL. (PRAYA)GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to THE MANAGER. Telegraphic Address "Phenix".

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore. UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT. THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

NORTH POINT HOTEL.

(Late Belle View), Shau Ki Wan Road.

TRAMS PASS THE DOOR EVERY FEW MINUTES.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout and is now a First-Class up-to-date Hotel and a perfect Sanatorium, the only one in or near Hongkong. Inspection of our Grounds and Hotel cordially invited. Our frontage is within a few yards of the sea, with superb Bill Scenery at the back. We have two first-class Bowling Alleys, Tennis Court, Sea-bathing and dressing rooms, with fresh water shower-baths always available.

Tea Gardens have been specially laid out entirely separate from the Hotel itself, where ladies may come and bring children to enjoy a splendid cup of Linton's tea with Cakes, Ice Creams, Lemon Squash and Iced Aerated Waters, Etc.

ANY MEALS MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES "A LA CARTE."

This Hotel is now conducted under entirely New Regime and Management and everything hitherto objectionable has been strictly eliminated. All Wines, Beers, Liquors &c. are guaranteed first-class quality only and true to name on label.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

WILLIAM H. ELLERMAN, Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

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"SILVER DISH" BRAND.

QUALITY CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

THE JUNGNER ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR.

Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of materials. May be charged a thousand times without lowering its efficiency; may be charged and discharged in minimum time and to its full extent without injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when left loaded and out of use. Salt water has no injurious effect on the accumulator. An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

THE "NIFE" LANTERN, AN ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR HAND-LANTERN (SWEDISH MAKE) HAS JUST ARRIVED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA—

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO., LTD. Telephone No. 171. YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR).

"THISTLE" BRAND HAMS. BACON.

RENEWED EVERYWHERE FOR THE UNIFORM EXCELLENCE



SPECIALLY CURED FOR TROPICAL MARKETS

TO BE FOUND ON THE BEST TABLES.

JUST ARRIVED

"Indian" Motorcycles

ALL MODELS

"COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD."

2 1/2 H.P. Lightweight opposed cylinders	Price \$500.00
5 " Little Twin	\$650.00
7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus	\$750.00
7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus (Electric Model)	\$850.00

Largest and most complete stock of Motor Cycles in Hongkong

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

GENERAL NEWS.

Danish Theatre Restrictions. In consequence of the increasing scarcity of coal and oil in Denmark, theatres will be open only three days a week, and street lighting will be abolished, while the use of oil for lighting will be prohibited.

Duchy of Cornwall.

The receipts of the Duchy of Cornwall in 1916, amounted to \$208,658 and payments to \$166,789, including \$30,500 paid to the Prince of Wales. The Duchy of Lancaster receipts were \$118,165; the balance \$12,088. Payments for his Majesty's use totalled \$20,000.

Costly Jokes.

At Oroyden, James Potter, marine store dealer, of Thornton Heath, the owner of a horse and trap, was fined 20s. for withholding information from the competent military authority. In filling up a form required under the Census of Animals Order, he stated that the consumption of oats by his horse was "What he can get," and to the question as to the number of weeks during which the animal was put out to grass, he replied: "When he gets there."

Title for Shanghai Jemadar. Information has reached the British Consulate General that in the Indian Government Honours Gazette, which was published on June 4, the title of "Sirdar Sahib" was conferred on Jemadar Budha Singh, of the Shanghai Municipal Police. We heartily congratulate the Jemadar on the honour conferred upon him, which we regard as a recognition of the good service rendered by him and by the Sikh Police, of whom he is the senior officer.

Women as Auctioneers.

The annual meeting of the Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute was held last month. The number of members last year was 3,193, and 24 were reported to have died while on active service. It was stated in the report that the subject of allowing women to enter for the Institute examinations had been under the consideration of the council, who, without pronouncing against the principle, decided that the time was not ripe for coming to a decision.

"Gum-Chewing."

Shall we all become "gum-chewers" now America has entered the war? The editor of the Spectator thinks we shall. He writes: "Stoking raises the blood-pressure, and gives a sense of well-being. Hence gum-chewing. The desire to suck something when engaged in deep thought, by taking action that calls for great concentration of mind, must have been noticed by many people. In Little Marshall Saxe always smoked a lead bullet. Hence also tobacco chewing and baby-scooters. Sir Thomas Browne would probably have said that we commemorated our activities by the act of suction. What 'My Father' in 'Tristram Shandy' would have had to say on the subject we tremble to think. In any case, gum-chewing has come to stay. Our troops are taking to it already, and our alliance with America will make it virtually compulsory."

Tientsin's Big Fire.

The great fire which started in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.'s "B" Godown, Tientsin, on a recent Friday night was got under control between 2 and 3 a.m. on Saturday morning, says the P. and T. Times. The fire raged among the most destructive Tientsin has ever experienced. Besides the gutting of the godown in which it originated, the fire greatly damaged the machinery godown and practically destroyed the block known as Victoria Building. The Robinson Piano Company, the Chinese Post Office, and Balsara Bros. premises were also greatly burnt, but time permitted of the safe removal of a considerable quantity of the goods and documents in these places. Happily the Chartered Bank, the International Bank, and Sims & Co.'s premises, the safety of which was seriously threatened at one time, were unharmed.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety ofainty dishes at the ALEXANDER CAFE is sure to tempt you.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from the Front.
News has been received in Kobe by Messrs. Bethell Bros. of the wounding at the front of a former member of their staff—Lieut. Sidney Paxton Smith, who is believed to be a prisoner.

Award for a "Kobe Boy."
The Times, in a list of awards of the Military Cross, gives the name of George Courtney Dell Clarke, of the Royal Flying Corps, a "Kobe Boy" and the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Dell Clarke of Kobe.

Shanghai Germans.
The remnant of German Consular officials, who have been lingering in Shanghai for some weeks past under the pretence that they could not get away, are, we understand, leaving early next month by the Dutch str. Princess Juliana for America; thence to Germany. But Mr. Knipping, Mr. Tippelskirch and Mr. Gajous remain. One has a mild curiosity to know why, observes the N-C Daily News.

Patriotic Chicago "Cannars."
All the heads of the great meat trust at Chicago have placed their entire businesses at the disposal of the Government, and suggest and desire the passage of legislation giving the council of national defence power to supervise the distribution of foodstuffs of all kinds and to fix maximum and minimum prices for them. The estimated sacrifice of profits is as much as twenty millions a year, and the U. S. Government has gladly accepted so public spirited and patriotic an offer.

Harbin British Merchants.
The British merchants at Harbin have formed a British Chamber of Commerce. The Acting Consul, Mr. H. T. Harding, is hon. President; Mr. H. A. Macintyre, Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Chairman; Mr. A. E. Smith, agent of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Hon. Secretary; Mr. G. E. Cormack, director Messrs. Klemm and Bates and Co., Ltd., Hon. Treasurer; and Mr. P. J. McCabe, Agent of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., is also serving on the Committee.

Enemy Dividend Money.
At H. M. Supreme Court Shanghai, last week Sir Haviland de Seemore, judge, granted an order instructing the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank to pay to H. M. Consul General the sum of Tls. 761.62 out of the Enemy Dividends Account. Mr. A. G. Moscop, acting Crown Advocate, on behalf of H. M. Minister, supported the application and read affidavits which showed that the money was from dividends on Bata Aam, Kota Bahru and Anglo-Dutch shares, belonging to Carl Klarsars, who was interned in the Isle of Man, and who was to have the money for his personal needs.

Japan Popularizing Life Insurance.
The post office authorities have a proposal under contemplation for the purpose of popularizing life insurance among the poorer classes by means of cinematograph films, says Japan Chronicle. It is stated that when a hygienic play was given at Tokushima recently, two acts of what may be regarded as an insurance play were included. The object was to impress upon the audience the necessity of life insurance by exhibiting on the screen the family of a workman whose life was insured, and that of one whose life was not insured. The effect of the insurance play was instantaneous, and the postoffice at Tokushima have been overwhelmed with applications for insurance. This circumstance was duly reported to the Department of Communications by the local postmaster, and the post office is said to have decided to prepare a special film to popularize State insurance among the people by exhibiting it throughout the country.

WINCARNIS.

The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and surcharges the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

NOTICES.

Let us show you *how easy*
our easy terms are
on Victrolas



Just give us an opportunity to explain them—to prove to you that we make it easy indeed for you to have a Victrola in your home. Spend a pleasant half hour with us, listening to your favorite music, and if the Victrola pleases you as we believe it will, just say a word to us and we shall send the very instrument of your choice right to your home.

Perhaps you do not care to get a Victrola at this time. In that case come in purely as our guest and hear any of our Victor music.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

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N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Canadians in the Navy.
Since the beginning of the war over 8,000 Canadians have joined the British Navy.

Mr. Earl B. Rose,
Commissioner of the U. S. Court for China at Shanghai, has resigned his office, and is joining the law firm of Messrs. Jernigan and Fessenden.

The Korean Ex-King.
The ex-King of Korea arrived at Moji on the 9th instant on board a Japanese warship. He was welcomed by the gunboats, which fired 21 salutes. The people in Moji specially decorated their houses as a mark of honour to the deposed King of the Hermit Kingdom. He was met by the local authorities of Moji and a body of troops was detached to act as his guard of honour during his stay there.

Provinces and Peking.
Many provinces have declared independence, but they are receiving from the Central Government their monthly military expenditure as before. Honan is an "independent" province, and its deputies have just received its military expenses for the last month. When the applications were made to the Ministry of War for funds, an order was issued for their immediate remittance. Reports state that other "independent" provinces maintain the similar anomalous relationship with Peking. Some Chinese papers describe this as a "puzzle." A military officer of high rank explains this anomaly by stating that the military expenses for the "independent" provinces were arrears and not for the last month. In his opinion, the Central Government is justified in dealing with the provinces in this irregular manner. This explanation still heightens the mystery of the relationship between the "independent" provinces and the Central Government.

CRUEL GERMAN SLAVERS.

Mr. Whitlock on
Infamy of Belgian Deportations.

"One of the foulest deeds that history records" is how Mr. Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, in a dispatch to his Government written on January 1, describes the deportations of Belgian civilians by the Germans. "On the roll of the Belgian relief organization," he says, "were some 700,000 unemployed, the sole providing them with the means of livelihood, and at the same time preventing their working for the Germans. When Hindenburg was appointed to the supreme command he decided to make these men work, and the prophecy of a German official, that Belgium would now be subjected to a more terrible regime and would learn what was war, has been vindicated."

"One interesting result of the deportations remains to be noted," he writes, "a result that once more places in relief the German capacity for blundering, almost as great as the German capacity for cruelty."

"They have dealt a mortal blow to any prospect they may ever have had of being tolerated by the population of Flanders. In tearing away from nearly every humble home in the land a husband and a father, or a son and brother, they have lighted a fire of hatred that will never go out; they have brought home to every heart in the land, in a way that will impress its horror indelibly on the memory of three generations, a realization of what German methods mean, not as with the early atrocities in the heat of passion and the first lust of war, but by one of those deeds that make one despair of the future of the human race, a deed coldly planned, studiously matured, and deliberately and systematically executed, a deed so cruel that German soldiers are said to have wept in its execution and so monstrous that even German officers are now said to be ashamed."

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—NOS. 3 a & b ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—A FIVE-ROOMED house with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 7, Connaught Road, C.
OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood & Morston Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamen, CANTON.

"HOUSES to LET"—Wong-neichong Road.

Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—SHOP in Chater Road, next to Moutrie's Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO BE LET.—Cool airy TOP FLAT in quiet part of Kowloon. Furnished. Modern Sanitary Arrangements. Seven minutes to Ferry. Moderate Rent. Box W. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. Use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K. 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per 100	\$5.30
Crown Prince " 100	4.65
" " 50	2.35
" " 10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 50	2.35
Nectar " 50	2.35
Yildiz " 25	1.10
Club Size " 10	.40
Non Plus Ultra 100	3.60
" 50	1.85
Superfine " 20	.75
" 100	2.40
" 50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. 428.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

TEL. NO. 1877.

MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 3111.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BARLING'S
BRIAR PIPES
JUST ARRIVED.

TEL. 1741.



TO GOLFERS
AND OTHERS

SMOKE EMBASSY
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO

THEY
BEAT
EVERY-
THING



This advertisement is issued by:—BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LD.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE
- TERAI HATS. -

IN A SMART SHADE OF GREY.
EXTREMELY DRESSY AND PERFECT
PROTECTION FROM THE SUN.

\$8.50 — \$11.50

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

J. T. SHAW

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

THE
GENERAL ELECTRIC Co.,

QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS.

OF CHINA.

TEL 518
HONGKONG.

Head Office:

7 Jinkee Rd.

Shanghai.

and at

Hankow

FANS

IN
STOCK.



FIXED AND OSCILLATING
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8' OSCILLATING DESK
FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 616.

DEATH.

HUMPHREYS.—Cable advice received states that William Griffiths Humphreys of Hongkong passed away suddenly, at sea, on board the Empress of Asia, on Tuesday 19th June.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917.

NEUTRAL NATIONS AND THE WAR.

It would appear from the telegram which we printed in yesterday's issue, with reference to the position of neutral nations, that their lot is in many respects not at all a happy one. It is never an easy matter successfully to please two masters, while on the contrary, it is extremely difficult to do exactly the "right thing" by both. According to the telegram, the state of affairs in regard to most of the neutral nations at the present moment is that their position is becoming daily more difficult. That such is the case will readily be understood when consideration is taken of the reasons to which we have already referred, particularly when one of the "masters" to be satisfied is of such an unscrupulous disposition as is Germany, whose idea of a nation's neutrality appears to be that it should be neutral only to those opposing Germany, and not to Germany herself.

It is not, however, the difficulty of observing strict neutrality that is the chief vexation of the Allies. That is a serious enough problem, doubtless, but it is not fraught with so much danger as is the internal perturbation that has been caused in neutral countries in consequence of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign, which has gone far towards impoverishing most of the neutrals. Many of them are submitting to the inevitable hardships simply because they have no remedy by which to put matters right. Such appears to be the attitude of such nations as Norway, Denmark and perhaps Switzerland, while, on the other hand, Spain, Holland, and perhaps Sweden, are adopting quite different tactics. In other words, they appear to be endeavouring to allow their affairs to be influenced by the machinations of Germany. It is, of course, extremely difficult for strict neutrality to be observed, for one's inclinations must be swayed by one's beliefs. In Norway, Denmark and Switzerland, it would appear that the objects and the aims of the Germans are as detestable to the vast majority of the people as they are to the Allies, while, on the other hand, in Spain, Sweden and perhaps in Holland—in the last-mentioned country owing perhaps to close proximity to Germany—there appears to be a certain amount of admiration for the methods of the Boche and particularly for his Army. That such is the case seems to be almost certain in regard to Spain, where at present the military are becoming every day more and more disloyal to the Court. Various reasons are assigned for this state of affairs, but the most likely is that some of the Army's chief officers are allowing themselves to be influenced by Germany with a view to doubling to a less pronounced neutrality being maintained against them. From whatever cause, and probably there are many causes—some of them perhaps having nothing whatever to do with Germany—there can be no doubt that the situation at present in Spain is very unsatisfactory to those who would wish to see her observe neutrality as it ought to be observed. The same observations are even more applicable in the case of the neutrality of Holland and Sweden. Regarding the trouble in the former country, reference has already been made in this column, and all that need be added is that Holland's neutrality of late has not been such as can commend itself favourably to the Allied nations. In Sweden, the Army appears to have a preponderant weight upon the Government's policy and there has never been any doubt that, while the bulk of the Swedish nation may be—and we believe is—inclined to enforce strict neutrality, the Army has been pro-German. To Switzerland's position little attention need be paid, and doubtless her attitude would not have been considered had it not been for the particularly flagrant action recently by M. H. F. man, the Foreign Minister, who appears to be sympathetic towards the Haus. Of the neutrality of Denmark and Norway, there is little if any complaint to be made, except by Germany, who is doing her utmost to intimidate the latter country. Denmark, so far, has been able to stand strictly neutral and it is sincerely to be hoped that both she and Norway will continue to do so.

Until recently the greatest of all the then non-belligerent nations—the United States—maintained her neutrality admirably, and now, having renounced it, she is, necessarily, in the interests of humanity, of herself and of her Allies, making the position increasingly difficult for those nations, actuated by commercial rapacity or by some other motive, who have been indirectly assisting Germany. Unless neutral nations strictly observe their obligations, except the inevitable with regard to the hardships caused by the submarine campaign, and withstand the plausible tricks of German diplomatic knavery, they will not only displease all the belligerent alike, but will go far towards earning a more detestable name for themselves than that of "N. and N."

The Mesopotamia Report.

While it is good that our shortcomings should be confessed and those responsible for them brought to task, we think there will be general agreement with us when we say that the appearance of the Mesopotamia Commission's Report at the present moment is rather inopportune. These are days when the public wants encouragement and confidence rather than depression—and no one can read the conclusions of the Commission referred to without experiencing a tinge of regret that, in the midst of the war, past failures should be brought prominently into the limelight. That mistakes—terribly costly mistakes, too—were made in the Mesopotamian operations we do not seek to deny. But when we know, as even the Commissioners themselves admit, that the success of the campaign as a whole has been remarkable, the investigation of these blunders and the fixing of the responsibility therefor, might surely have been left over until after the war. Or, if that were impracticable, the announcement of the Commissioners' conclusions could at any rate have been so deferred. The prime business of the moment should be a vigorous prosecution of the struggle. The time calls for concentration on the problems of the present rather than a dwelling on the errors of the past, and we cannot help thinking that the Commissioners' time and energy would have been better spent along these lines than in raking up the unpleasant muddles which characterised the early days of a campaign which has since been so fruitful of good results. We do not, of course, approve of any condoning of past negligence, no matter who may be to blame, but we cannot see what vitally useful purpose has been served by issuing broadcast, at the present moment, severe strictures on those who are deemed to have been at fault. The feature of the Report is the severe censures which have been passed on practically everybody concerned in the operations, and it is certainly not inspiring to read of this criticism of men who are still serving the Empire in high places. Let us set on with the defeating of the Germans. These other things can well be left over for future days.

Britain and the Metric System.

That the new era which is to dawn on the arrival of peace and the resumption of normal economic conditions will bring many changes is a fact which is generally accepted. Many and far-reaching reforms are believed to be inevitable, and it now appears that among those likely to be realised is the acceptance by Great Britain of the metric system in the pursuit of her worldwide commerce. On very many occasions much has been said both for and against the adoption of this system by the British, who have for generations remained true to their present duo-decimal method of calculation. Its disadvantages have been realised but its rejection in favour of the purely decimal system have not been so apparent as to cause many in Great Britain favourably disposed towards recommending the metric system to go further than to say that its adoption should be optional.

An Anomaly.

This subject, which has now attained the right of being considered one of the most hoary of controversies, has again been brought into prominence by the General Assembly of the French Chambers of Commerce which, according to a telegram in yesterday's issue, has been meeting in Paris, requesting the British to adopt the metric system. In doing so, the Assembly probably pointed out that were Great Britain to acquiesce in the request she would be falling into line with practically the whole commercial world. It does indeed seem an anomaly that the British—the greatest of all commercial nations—should use a system of coinage, weights and measures unfamiliar to practically all the nations with whom she does business. Difficulties, more or less serious, must frequently arise, and the marvel is that the system has in the past worked so beneficially for the

DAY BY DAY.

IF YOU HAVE NOT THE FORCE OF CHARACTER TO MAKE AN ENEMY YOU WILL NEVER MAKE A FRIEND.

To-morrow's Anniversary. It was a year ago to-morrow that Yuan Shih-kai, late President of China, summoned the old Parliament.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5.7/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Tennis "At Home." The next of the series of "At Homes" in connection with the Wigram Lawn Tennis Club takes place on Saturday, July 7.

The V. A. D. Owing to a sudden illness, the lecture and drill arranged to be given at the Military Hospital to-morrow (Friday), in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade (No. 1 Hongkong V. A. D.), has been indefinitely postponed.—(S.) W. Wilkinson, Acting Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

English-made Nails.

The case was again before the Court to-day in which a man was charged, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with attempting to export a quantity of brass nails. Inspector Brazil said he had seen Mr. Lloyd, Assistant Superintendent of Imports and Exports, and the latter said he would not grant a permit to export these nails, as they were English-made. If they were Japanese, he would grant a permit. Mr. Wood asked what the reason was, and Inspector Brazil replied that he had no idea. Inspector Brazil asked that the nails should be confiscated. His Worship decided to do this and also inflicted a fine of \$1.

The New Storm Signals.

The new system of local storm signals which is to come into use on July 1 will, to those who have not studied the alterations, make the reading of the signals a matter of great difficulty, but this is a point that can be obviated by the possession of the well-printed copy of the code which has just been published by Messrs. Noronha and Company, and which is on sale at the price of ten cents. In addition to this, the same firm has issued a booklet of the non-local storm signal code, showing how to read the approximate velocity of the storm centre, the direction of motion, the latitude and longitude of the storm and the time at which the warning was received. There is also a good lithographed map of the typhoon area, and the book, for the price of fifty cents, should command a large sale.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Frank, Acting D. S. P. (Reserve) states:—

Provisional Medical Certificate. A member submitting a provisional medical certificate must see that the certificate covers the date of any patrol or other duty, from which he has been absent by reason of the illness in respect of which the certificate is obtained.

Strength. P. O. 780 B-I-r-n is dismissed. Band Committee. The Band Committee will meet at Headquarters' Club on Tuesday, July 3, at 6 p.m.

SEVERE GALE AT BANGKOK.

Lighters Destroyed; Shipping Delayed.

We learn from a skipper just arrived in port from Bangkok that on the night of the 13th instant and the morning of the 14th, the heaviest gale experienced for very many years occurred at Kohsiabang. As a result, many of the lighters broke from their moorings and were washed ashore, some of them with cargoes of rice aboard. The consequent shortage of lighters delayed several vessels visiting the port, and some of these had to come away with short cargoes as a result.

U. S. TENNIS PLAYERS' VISIT.

An American Account of a Hongkong Match.

We take the following from *American Lawn Tennis* of May 15.—This issue of *American Lawn Tennis* would scarcely contain all the things told by George M. Church and Harold A. Throckmorton, the two American players who went to Manila last fall and, after winning the Championship of the Orient, stopped off in China, Japan, Hawaii and South California on their way home. Hence this account of their wanderings can only touch on some of the things they saw and did. And while the *Tales of Travellers* have, from the time of Marco Polo, been received with some scepticism, the Editor is able to vouch for this narrative, having taken especial pains to interrogate the young men and delete from the story anything that savoured of romance or stories for the credulous.

Two invitations to play were received at Hongkong, one from a local Chinese club which is said to contain some very good players. The other invitation was from the Hongkong Cricket Club, an officer of which called the boys up at their hotel and asked them to play an exhibition with two of the club's men, the proceeds to go to a war charity. As their stay in the city was short, only one invitation could be accepted, and it proved to be that of the Cricket Club.

Upon arriving at the club it developed that one of the local men was H. A. Nisbet, an English player who made lawn tennis history more than twenty years ago. A player of high class, he was ranked in the fifth group in 1896 in a list published in the "Lawn Tennis Handbook" of 1897, covering the season of 1895; this was the class below W. A. Larned, who played in England that year and was bracketed with H. Baddley and R. F. Doherty. In 1897 Nisbet was in the fourth group of players, receiving 3-6, W. Baddley, R. F. Doherty and W. V. Evans being at scratch. It was in the latter year that Nisbet made his famous visit to America, in company with the late Harold S. Mahony (then champion of England) and Dr. W. V. Evans. In the 1896 championship, Nisbet put both Larned and Whitman out of the running, each in a five-set match; he then succumbed to Evans in the final round, and the latter in turn was beaten by the standing-out champion, R. D. Wrenn, five sets being again required.

There was a good gallery assembled to see the visiting Americans, although the day was cold, yet it was seasonable for January, being 50 degrees or a little lower; the sun was shining, which helped a little. A court had been laid out on the cricket cresce, and on this Church and Throckmorton had a "knock-up" after which the local men practised. Nisbet's partner was a young man named Hancock.

The Americans won in straight sets in an interesting match. The Englishmen played the game which we have come to regard as typical of their country—a game which has basketball play as its basis, with occasional advances to just inside the service line. From that semi-danger zone they half vollied with remarkable skill, the angling of their shots being very good indeed. They were extremely steady, keeping the ball in court under even the severest shore. They took advantage of every error of their opponents, and it was only the greatest speed that beat them. Their service was well placed but lacked pace; and they both had trouble in handling the deliveries of their opponents.

After the match, the visitors were taken to the club house and their wants attended to. Throckmorton preferred the tub to the shower, having discovered that the latter gave forth only cold water, while both hot and cold flowed into the tub; his team-mate was content with the shower. After that, tea and ginger ale were partaken of (that being all the visitors wanted), in com-

RIVAL CHAIR COOLIES.

The Dispute Over a Street Stand.

At the Police Court this morning, Mr. J. R. Wood dealt with the case in which three chair coolies were charged with fighting over the right of using the public stand in Chater Road.

Mr. Wood informed the men that the stands at Blake Pier and Wyndham streets were for Hokios, and those in Chater Road, Pedder Street, the Post Office, outside the Hongkong Hotel, and the Star Ferry, for Puntis. The factions must not trespass on the others' stands, but, if engaged, might wait at any stand.

Two of the defendants were Hokios and they protested that they had always used the alleged Panti stands.

Mr. Wood fined the two Hokios \$5 each and discharged the Panti.

GERMANY SQUEALS.

Fears Anglo-Saxon World Domination.

London, May 18.—The German authorities are showing apprehension of the post-war organisation for trade purposes by the Allies.

The big industrial newspaper *Rheinisch Westfälisch Zeitung* published an article showing further spread of the scare regarding the after-war trade, which started in the German banking press, including the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the *Local Anzeiger*, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and seems a deliberate intention to prepare the German nation for the surrender of all political claims, if only peace is obtainable on pre-war trade conditions.

The article is especially apprehensive regarding the effects of the Imperial Conference, which it reads far more than the Paris Conference, and says that the establishment of an Imperial Customs' Union would be a matter of extreme gravity for Germany. It is feared that such a union, by its weight, would draw a number of smaller States into its orbit.

The article further points out that after the war the effect would be intensified a thousand fold if America joins in with the view of defeating German trade supremacy, and establishing an Anglo-Saxon world domination.

"We have shortly to face most disagreeable facts," concluded the *Westfälisch* article, "that we can only gradually repair our pre-war position in the world's market. Unless, however, we succeed in extorting from England absolutely unrestricted and most favoured nation treatment throughout the British Empire, we can see our hands forcibly tied in other directions by those who take their political and commercial cue from her, and our foreign trade will inevitably lag behind that of the Powers, who are now preparing, by drawing closer the bonds uniting them, to conquer us in the coming trade war."

pany with the resident of the club and other members.

Before leaving Hongkong an appreciative letter was received by Captain Church from the club. It is so interesting that it is published in its entirety:—

Hongkong Cricket Club.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

Secretary's Office.

The Cricket Club Pavilion.

Phone No. 497.

G. M. Church:

Dear Sir:—I am directed by my Committee to express their thanks to you and Mr. Throckmorton for the very fine exhibition of tennis you kindly gave us this afternoon. I am pleased to inform you that we are thereby able to send to war charities no less a sum than \$300.

I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully, (Signed) PAUL M. HODGSON.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Time flies, even in Old Madrid. The boy King of Spain, as it is still our habit to term him, now the father of six hopeful poster royalties, was 31 last month.

Twenty-one years younger in point of age, than King George, he is by 24 years his senior as a sovereign. In that respect he is, indeed, the doyen of rulers, for he is the only man in the world who was born a King. His birth was immediately preceded by the death of his father. The Dowager Queen is German by birth, breeding, and present sympathies, but El Rey is the steadfast friend of England.

He holds that he avenged the Armada when he carried off as his bride one of our most charming Princesses. Days among the happiest in the lives of the oft-misused young couple have been passed in her Motherland. Alfonso is proud of his English, which is fluent. But he is as puzzled as the Irish and the Americans over "shall" and "will." English friends of the present writer, telling up the snowy Pyrenees, met him lying down on his toboggan. He recognised them with a joyous view-hello. "You shall enjoy it," he roared as he whirled by.

Among all the stories of Mr. Obostron in his obituary, there was no mention made of one that deserves to be recalled at the present moment. It was in the nature of a prophecy that promises to be fulfilled in an inverted form. At a Pilgrims' dinner, many years ago, when the late Mr. George Wyndham was Irish Secretary, Mr. Obostron spoke, and in the course of his remarks directed at Mr. Wyndham, said that Ireland would become the mediator between England and America. To-day we are wondering with high hopes whether America will not be a mediator between England and Ireland.

A highly interesting situation has been brought about in Greenock owing to the forward movement in shipbuilding. Increased yard space is urgently needed by a large firm of shipbuilders, but right in the way of this extension is the Old West Kirk, with a history dating back nearly to the Reformation. In the churchyard are the tombs of Burns, Highland Mary, the father and grandfather of James Watt, and John Galt, and other notables.

A generous offer has been made by the firm to the trustees of the church, who have refused for the time being to accept it, being supported in their refusal by Burns clubs and other interested parties. There is no doubt that the forward movement would greatly benefit the town, and the trustees have a delicate piece of business before them to decide between the claims of the past and the needs of the present.

Handel's will, which is to be sold at public auction, is a dull affair, revealing little of the testator's personality—save that it has a number of "Items" for legacies in the Saxon Fatherland. Some wills are famous. Baxter, the Puritan divine, was greatly concerned in his last testament over the proper distribution of his flannel waistcoats. Rabelais declared in his will: "I have no available property; I own a great deal; the rest I give to the poor." And Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlton, took particular pains to will his "second best horse" to his son, similarly as his old enemy Shakespeare willed his "second best bed" to his wife.

The spring poet of 1917 is here, remarks the *London Daily News*. Here is a poem called haphazard from an effort of over 400 students:—

Ye "self-made" sun that ope'd the buds
Of my June roses once only,
Speed my chalices and seedling spuds,
My beans, my tar-pipe, by too,
Ye tea-shops where the dainty things
Are disappearing—ban by ban,
Wild message to my glad heart brings—
A foe dismaying—Hem!—
Hem!

GERMAN PEACE AIMS.

Imperial Chancellor Declines to State Them.

Amsterdam, May 15.—The Imperial Chancellor, in his speech in the Reichstag, said:—

The interpellations which have just now been brought forward demand from me a definite statement regarding the question of our war aims. To make such a statement at the present moment would not serve the interests of the country. I must, therefore, decline to make one.

I thoroughly and completely understand the passionate interest of the people in our war aims and the conditions of peace. I understand the demand for a precise statement which was addressed to me to-day from the Right and the Left. But in a debate on war aims the only guiding line for me is an early and satisfactory conclusion of the war.

Beyond that I cannot do anything and I cannot say anything. If the general situation obliges me to maintain an attitude of reserve, as is the case at present, I will maintain this reserve, and to pressure either from Herr Scheidemann (leader of the Social Majority party) or from Herr Boesicke (Conservative) will force me to depart from my path.

I will not allow myself to be led astray by the speech, with which Herr Scheidemann, at a time when the drum-fire is being heard on the Aisne and at Arras, believed he could disseminate among the people the possibility of a revolution. The German people will be at one with me in condemning this speech, and also Herr Boesicke's attempt to represent me as being under the influence of the Social Democrats.

If I am reproached with being in the hands of one party, but I am not in the hands of any party, either of the Right or the Left. I am glad to be able to state that definitely. If I am in the hands of anyone I am in the hands of my people, whom alone I have to serve.

All those whose sons are fighting for the existence of the nation are firmly arrayed around the Emperor, whom they trust and who trusts them. The Emperor's word, which was given in August, remains unaltered. Herr Boesicke, who has stepped forward as the special protector of this promise, has received in the Emperor's Easter message the required assurance that the Emperor's word remains unchanged.

I trust that the reserve which I must exercise—and it would be unscrupulousness on my part if I failed to exercise it—will find the support of the majority of the Reichstag and that also of the people. For the past month unparalleled battles have been raging on the Western front. The whole people, with all its thoughts, sorrows, and emotions, is present with its sons out there, who with unexampled tenacity and contempt of death are resisting the attacks, daily renewed, of British and French.

Even to-day I see no readiness for peace on the part of Great Britain and France, and no abandonment of their excessive aims of conquest or economic destruction.

Which, then were the Governments which openly stood up last winter before the world in order to bring this insane slaughter of nations to a conclusion? Were they in London or Paris? The most recent declarations which I have seen from London state that the war aims which were announced two years ago remain unaltered.

Even Herr Scheidemann does not believe that I could answer this declaration with a beau geste. Does anyone believe, in view of the state of mind of our Western enemies, that they could be induced to conclude peace by a programme of renunciation?

It comes to this: Shall I immediately give our Western enemies an assurance which would enable them to prolong the war indefinitely without danger of losses to themselves? Shall I inform these enemies that come what may we shall in all circumstances be the people which renounce? We shall not touch a hair of your heads, but you, who want our lives, may without any risk continue to try you luck.

Shall I nail down the German Empire in all directions by a one-sided statement, which only comprises one part of the total peace conditions, renounces the successes gained by the blood of our sons and brothers, and leaves everything else in a state of suspension? No. I reject such a policy.

I will not pursue a policy which would be the basest ingratitude towards the heroic deeds of our people at the front and at home. It would permanently weigh down our people, to the humblest worker in all conditions of life, and would be equivalent to surrendering the future of the Fatherland.

On the other hand, perhaps, I ought to lay down a programme of conquest. I decline also to do that. (Shouts on the Right of "We do not demand that," followed by an uproar, which caused the President to ring his bell.) If it has not been demanded, then we are of one opinion.

I also decline to lay down a programme of conquest. We did not go to war, and we are not fighting now against almost the whole world in order to make conquests, but only to secure our existence and firmly to establish the future of the nation. A programme of conquest is as little helpful in achieving victory and ending the war as a programme of renunciation.

On the contrary, in doing so I should only be playing the game of the hostile rulers and making it easier for them further to dupe their war-weary peoples into an immeasurable prolongation of the war. That also would be base ingratitude towards our warriors near Arras and on the Aisne.

As regards our Eastern neighbour Russia I have already spoken recently. It seems as if New Russia has renounced her violent plans of conquest.

Whether Russia will act or can act in the same sense as her Allies I am unable to estimate.

Doubtless Great Britain, with the assistance of her other Allies, is doing her utmost to keep Russia in the future also harnessed to Britain's war chariot, and to oppose Russian wishes for the speedy restoration of the world's peace.

If, however, Russia desires to prevent further bloodshed and renounces for herself all violent plans of conquest, if she wishes to restore the permanent relations of peaceful life side by side with us, then it surely goes as a matter of course that we, since we share this desire, will not prevent the establishment of permanent relations in the future, and will not render their development impossible by demands which would not be in accordance with the ideal of the freedom of nations, and would lay the germ of enmity in the Russian nation.

I do not doubt that an agreement aiming exclusively at a mutual understanding could be obtained which would exclude every thought of oppression and leave behind no sting of discord.

Our military position has never been so good since the beginning of the war. The enemy in the West, in spite of their most terrible losses, cannot break through. Our U-boats are operating with increasing success. I will not employ any fine words about them. The deeds of our U-boat men speak for themselves.

I think that even the neutrals will recognise this. As far as is compatible with our duty towards our own people, who come first, we take into account the interests of the neutral States. The concessions which we made to them are not empty promises. That is so in regard to our neighbours on the frontier, Holland and Scandinavia, as well as those States which, because of their geographical position, are greatly exposed to enemy pressure.

I am thinking in this connection especially of Spain, which in loyalty to her noble traditions is endeavouring under great difficulties to preserve her independent policy of neutrality. We thankfully recognise this attitude, and have only one wish—namely, that the Spanish people may read the reward of their strong, independent policy by a further development of their power.

Thus time is on our side. In full confidence we can trust that we are approaching a satisfactory finish. Then the time will come when we can negotiate with our enemies about our war aims,

THE S. M. M. PICTURES.

Another Crowded House Last Night.

The Victoria Theatre was again crowded to overflowing last night, when the official films of the Battle of the Somme were shown for the second time. These pictures are beautifully clear, and they give a wonderfully realistic impression of what the actual fighting on the Western Front is like. They show war in all its horror and grimness, but they also reveal the cheery courage and irrepressible bravery of our gallant troops. Apart from the actual attacks and the bringing in of prisoners and wounded, one of the most interesting aspects of the film is the insight which it gives into the work of guns big and small, and the illustrations of the bombardments by huge Howitzers supply ample testimony to British superiority in this regard.

No-one should miss seeing these pictures. They bring the war very close to us, revealing in detail all the life and activity of our Tommies in the front line. To-night they are being screened for the last time.

AFFAIRS IN CANTON.

Restrictions Against Movement of Germans.

(From our own Correspondent)

Canton, June 27. General Luk Wing-ting, the Military Commissioner of the Two Kwangs, has despatched a number of officials to Shui Hing to negotiate with the local officials for the selection of a suitable site for his Headquarters.

Chang Kwang-ming, a former Tatch of Canton, has been appointed by the Tukwan as an adviser of high degree in his yamen.

The Civil Governor, Chu Hing-lan, has ordered the Commander-in-Chief of the Defensive and Protective Army and all other Commanders to make preparations for the transference to the control of the Tukwan, which must be completed by July 1.

The Intercourse Commissioner has been instructed by the Tukwan that in view of the unsettled state of the Province, travelling passes should not be granted to any merchants or missionaries of German nationality unless the necessity has been thoroughly investigated by the local Government officials and police.

On hearing of the declaration of independence by Kwangtung, notorious pirates and bandits began to form numerous gangs, numbering from scores to hundreds, and have distributed threatening letters to all regular passenger-junk services, demanding a monthly sum of money from each; otherwise, the junks will be pirated. It would appear that the intention of these pirates is to follow the example set by predecessors, who, after forming themselves into bodies and indulging in pirating and robbery, were converted into citizen troops, and, as such, "squeezed" the people, while their leaders became high officials.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11.30 p.m. to-day:—

Warning.—Depression north-eastern part China Sea,

regarding which I am in full harmony with the supreme army command. Then we shall attain a peace which will bring to us liberty to rebuild what the war has destroyed in unimpaired development of our strength, so that from all the blood and all sacrifices an empire, a people, will rise again strong, independent, unthreatened by its enemies, a bulwark of peace and labour.—Reuter.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

HONGKONG HOTEL THEFT.

Short of Money Though Gambling.

Mr. H. Beaurepaire, Assistant Manager of the Hongkong Hotel, was the complainant in a case, at the Police Court this morning, in which a Chinese was charged with stealing a watch and a pair of brown leather shoes, in all valued at \$10, the property of Mr. Maslin, who has rooms at the Hotel.

Inspector Brown said the man was an assistant to an upholsterer who was carrying out some repairs in the Hotel. Defendant was working there and went into a room on the fourth floor and took the shoes and watch. Just as he was coming out, he was seen by one of the boys at the Hotel and chased on to a floor below, where he was caught with the stolen articles in his hand. Defendant's excuse for the theft was that he had lost \$10 in gambling the previous night and wanted to make it up.

Defendant, who pleaded guilty, reiterated that he was short of money, owing to having lost at gambling, and he had to get some. His Worship sent him to prison for six weeks' hard labour.

MORE WAR COMFORTS.

Our Little Bit Society has sent to Messrs. Shewan Tomes and Co., to be forwarded to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2 Cavendish Square, London, W., the following comforts:—11 quilts, 11 pillows, 11 pairs of stretchers, 80 suits of pyjamas, 46 pairs of white woollen bed socks, 8 knitted face cloths, 23 pairs of socks, 34 woollen mufflers, 56 white woollen caps, 51 khaki woollen caps, 62 pairs of khaki woollen knee caps, 6 floor cloths, 56 silk covers, 660 rolled bandages, 58 many-tail bandages, and 1 lot of magazines; and to the 28th Stationary Hospital, Jerusalem, 51 suits of pyjamas.

GET THIS DIET BOOK.

Food is as important to the sick person as medicine, more so in most cases. A badly chosen diet may retard recovery.

In health the natural appetite is the best guide to follow; in sickness the appetite is often fickle and depraved.

Proper food and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are the most popular tonic medicine in the world, harmless, non-alcoholic, and certain in their action, which is to build up the blood and to restore vitality to the run-down system. For growing girls who become thin and pale, for pale, tired women, for old people who fail in strength, Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic.

To enable those who give these pills a trial to observe intelligent care in the diet, the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. will send on request free a diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat." It is full of useful information, and whether you are well or ill, it is a good book to have. Send for a copy, addressing a post card to 98 Sz-chuen Road, Shanghai.

You will do well to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day; any dealer can supply you, also obtainable, one bottle for \$1.50; 6 bottles \$8, from above address.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

UNDER ORDINANCE No. 5 of 1912: MONDAY 2nd July has been proclaimed a General Holiday and the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for business on that day.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1917.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

THE Public is hereby notified that commencing on SATURDAY, 30th instant, and on each succeeding SATURDAY until further notice, TICKETS will not be supplied on the train leaving Kowloon at 1.28 P.M.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 28th June, 1917.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—NO. 25, DES VŒUX ROAD, Central, 1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for Offices, etc.

Apply to—
ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
No. 4 Des Vœux Road, Central.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BICYCLE at a Bargain. New, coaster-brake. Complete. mud guards, lamp. Call any evening. 28, Grenville Road, Kowloon.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Fortify your Boots!

PHILLIPS' 'Military'

SOLES and HEELS.

Give life to Your Boots, smooth tread, good grip, and prevent slipping. Keep feet dry in wet weather.

IDEAL FOR GOLF, WALKING etc.

Obtainable at

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
16 DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S NECKWEAR.

We have just received and are now making a special display of the

POPULAR BATSWING

BOW TIE

IN MANY

NEW DESIGNS.

THEY ARE DISTINCTIVE IN APPEARANCE AND OF A DEPENDABLE QUALITY.

PRICE FROM \$1.00. SEE WINDOW.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

BY Y SAYE.

(THE FAMOUS BELGIAN VIOLINIST.)

7108 Concerto in E minor... (Mendelssohn)
7106 Hungarian Dance No. 5... (Brahms)
7103 Ave Maria... (Schubert)
36514 Scherzo Valse... (Chabrier)
36552 Reve D'Enfant... (Ys ya)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1312.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS: GADE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. NO. 122. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

[SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE, APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

DES VOUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Koo- lunk, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu & Yoko- hama.	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	MON., 16th July, at noon. WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Aitsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	(SATUR., 14th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominga T. 13,500	(WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Iyo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	(TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000	(SATURDAY, 14th July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500	(FRI., 13th July, at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Moyori Maru Capt. Toki T. 8,000	(MONDAY, 2nd July.
KOBE	Jinsen Maru Capt. Nagaya T. 3,000	(TUESDAY, 10th July.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Shanghai,
Kobe, Yokohama, San
Francisco, Panama and
Colon.
Wireless Telegraphy.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	7th Sept.

1st class to London G\$348 (£71.10.0), return G\$676 (£122).
to San Francisco G\$450, return G\$437.50.
Cargo only. Proceeding to South American Ports.
For this voyage, the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES to
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call to Japan free of charge.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, LOS ANGELES.
Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.
For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to
T. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2371 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
S.S. Bintang 19th July.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of
saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points
in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 19.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	28th June at 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	Taming	29th June at 4 p.m.
AMOI, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Huichow	30th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	3rd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	8th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	15th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANULI."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent
Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in
Saloon and State-rooms.SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of
Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are
Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at
Woo-sung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong June 27, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tikiiki		2nd July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tibodas		1st July	3rd July	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to theJAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. [15]

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 3rd July, at noon.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 6th July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Esang	Sat., 30th June at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 30th June at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 30th June at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 7th July at 3 p.m.

RE-ROUTING from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
carry a fully qualified surgeon.HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approx. every 6 days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accom-
modation, and the right tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when
indicated.BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-
date accommodation for passengers.Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad D'ara.
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Weihaiwei and Coochow.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description fixed thereon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2089.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Our Watchful Navy.
Sir E. Carrington, First Lord
of the Admiralty, visited
the South-East naval port
April 9 to inspect the hawls
and drifter patrols. After the
inspection he addressed the men
thanking them personally for the
splendid work they had carried
out during the war, in which they
had risked their lives both night
and day. The public also, he
added, recognised the great work
they were undertaking.

War Contracts.

In Germany, as in Great
Britain, war contracts have
materially improved the position
of certain undertakings, if the
future is left out of account, and
regard only had to the field of
prosperity arising out of the
execution of Government con-
tracts. Thus, the Rheinisch
Metallwaren- und Maschinenfabrik
has earned gross profit of
21,417,538 marks for the financial
year ended September 30 last
against 16,057,500 marks for the
previous year. All branches of
the business, which now employ
34,000 hands, were working at
full pressure, and extensions of
premises and plant had to be
made. The preference share-
holders receive 20 per cent., and
the ordinary shareholders 18 per
cent., against 13 and 11 per cent.
in the previous year. In addition,
both classes of shareholders
receive a bonus of 100 marks per
share. Large sums are being
reserved out of profits—on this
occasion 10 million marks—to
hide the company over the period
between war and peace condi-
tions.

Japanese Tonnage.

During the first three months
of the year, the keels were laid
in Japan of forty-six ships with
a combined tonnage of 124,680
tons. The progress of work has
been interrupted by the unsettled
supply of steel, but at the end of
March twenty-four ships were
launched, their combined tonnage
being 56,139 tons and fourteen
with a combined tonnage of 37,636
tons were fitted out for actual service.
Eighteen wooden ships, all under
5,000 tons, were on the stocks
and nine were launched, five
having been completely fitted out
for service during the same
period. Owing to the reduced
supply of steel, wooden ships on
the stocks at the end of March
further increased, the total being
thirty with a combined tonnage
of 6,644. Their individual ton-
nage ranged between 30 and 3,000.
At the end of March there were
48 steel ships on the stocks, with
a combined tonnage of 18,875.
These were brought over from
previous months on account of
the scarcity of materials. Ten of
them, with a combined tonnage
of 73,850, were between 6,000 and
10,000 tons each. The ocean-
going ships of medium size on
the stocks numbered seventeen
with a combined tonnage of
79,540 tons. Most of them were
cargo ships.

Netherlands Steamship Company.

The big Netherlands Steamship
Co. proposes to raise its capital
to fl. 10,000,000, which amount
will be entirely placed by the
issue of the unplaced fl. 1,000,000
shares of the sixth series, and of
a new seventh series of shares
amounting to fl. 2,000,000. Fur-
ther a regulation is to be made
that he co-owners only. Nether-
landers can occupy the post of
manager or directors of the com-
pany. The annual report for
1916 states that the Ship Export
Law, passed in March, practically
robbed the company of the free
disposal of its ships. As a
number of ships were requisitioned
to fetch grain from North and
South America, the tonnage for
the regular service remained far
below requirements. During the
second half of the year, on an
average 1,000 tons of cargo space
was requisitioned each month
by the Government, whilst by
the end of the financial year six
ships, to a tonnage of 51,000,
were employed in carrying cargo
for the Government, other than
from the Colonies. Moreover,
75 per cent. of the space of the
cargo-boats and 25 per cent. of
the mail steamers was placed at
the disposal of the Government
for the carriage of Indian pro-
duce. The company carried 44
per cent. of the cargoes from
Netherlands India to Europe and
New York. Net profit is
fl. 3,873,076 (2,411,538), to be
distributed as follows—15 per
cent. (20 per cent.) to shareholders,
fl. 2,850,000 (fl. 1,900,000) reserve
and relief funds and bonuses,
fl. 1,023,076 (fl. 511,538).For a good solid meal at the
Cafe or Table d'Hôte with
Wine & Liquor, of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN MUDDLE.

London, June 28.

The Report of the Mesopotamian Commission, constituting another historic war document, was issued to-night as a blue book. It comprises 100 pages and deals comprehensively with the operations from the origin through the various stages of the advance to Bagdad and incidental happenings, and examines at length the questions which have given rise to public criticism.

The main report, embodying the findings, conclusions and recommendations, is signed by all the Commissioners except Commander Houghton, M.C., who presented a dissentient report.

The Commissioners find that the expedition was a justifiable military enterprise but the division of responsibility between the India Office and the Indian Government in connection therewith was unworkable and the scope of the expedition's objective was never sufficiently defined in advance. The report criticises the Commander-in-Chief's or his representative failures periodically to visit Mesopotamia. The advance towards Bagdad in October, 1915, was an offensive movement based on political and military miscalculations. It was attempted with tired and insufficient forces and inadequate preparation resulted in the Kut disaster. The weightiest share of responsibility for the untoward advance lies with Sir John Nixon, whose confident optimism was the main cause of the decision. Others responsible in order of sequence were the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Beauchamp Duff, the Military Secretary of the India Office, General Sir E. G. Barrow, Mr. Austin Chamberlain and the War Committee of the Cabinet. The Commission point out that the last two are responsible as political heads, who cannot secure complete immunity through adopting their expert subordinates' wrong advice. The general armament and equipment were quite insufficient to meet the needs. The whole system of commissariat was badly organised during the period of Indian Government responsibility and, though there was no general breakdown, the India authorities bestowed meagre attention and liberal treatment to the expedition's wants during 1914-15. The supply of reinforcements was also insufficient. In connection with the advance on Bagdad and the Kut relief operations the Indian military authorities insufficiently realised from the first the paramount importance of river and railway transport in Mesopotamia. Their responsibility was grave. General Sir John Nixon was responsible for recommending the 1915 advance with insufficient transport and equipment. The transport shortage at the beginning of 1916 rendered the Kut relief operations fatal.

Dealing with the medical provision the Commissioners declare that this was insufficient from the beginning and ultimately resulted in a lamentable breakdown after the battles of 1915-1916 and most lamentable and severe suffering. The Commissioners find that Surgeon General Hathaway showed unfitness for his office. Lord Hardinge was generally responsible by virtue of his position. The Commissioners, proceed. More severe censure must be passed upon the Commander-in-Chief in India, who not only failed to closely superintend the adequacy of medical provision but, until the Viceroy's superior authority forced him, declined to take notice of rumours which were true.

The Commission in apportioning the blame to the Indian Government for inefficiency in the management of the Mesopotamian campaign, recognise its anxieties in other quarters. The Commissioners declare that notwithstanding the period of reverses, the success of the campaign as a whole has been remarkable and assert that in the many parts of the world in which the Allies have been engaged no more substantial results or more solid victories have been achieved than in Mesopotamia.

The final conclusion seriously censures the Indian Government for the lack of knowledge and foresight shown in the inadequacy of its preparations and lack of readiness to recognise the supply deficiencies.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Important Operations Near Lens.

London, June 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing last night says the fighting continued throughout the day in the neighbourhood of Lens where the Germans continue to yield ground under the British pressure. We carried the village of La Coulotte and established the line well beyond in the direction of Lievin. The Germans carried out much destructive and obstructive work there and they are fast reducing Lens to a vast mass of rubble but nevertheless there are no definite indications of the enemy's immediate intention to abandon the town notwithstanding his uncomfortable and costly tenure. He is believed to have established new defensive positions in the ruined streets and there are perfect nests of machine guns everywhere. Meanwhile we are steadily extending our "crab's claws" formation around the environs of this mining centre. Further south our operation this morning beyond the Hindenburg line near Fontaine-lez-Croisilles is reported to have been completely successful and has considerably improved our position over a front of about a thousand yards. We took a good batch of prisoners and machine guns and thus we are continuing our policy of ceaselessly worrying the Hun's striking him here and there so that he never knows where the next blow will fall.

Huge Enemy Losses.

London, June 26.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says it is known that between 90 and 100 enemy divisions have been withdrawn from the battle since the beginning of the British and French April offensive. At a safe calculation they have suffered 250,000 casualties. There are 165 German divisions now in France compared with 147 in April.

German Fear of the British.

Paris, June 26.

"Le Gaulois" estimates that 51 German divisions oppose the British on a front of 140 kilometres, 102 divisions face the French on a front of 570 kilometres. Thus the Germans are twice as strong against the British.

A Successful British Thrust.

London, June 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We gained all our objectives in last night's operation to the north-west of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles. Our losses were slight. Two strong counter-attacks were driven off. We extended our gains to the south-west of Lens and captured positions astride the Souchez river on a two miles front for a depth of a thousand yards. We occupied the village of La Coulotte. We brought down two and drove down three German aeroplanes. One of ours is missing.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

ENEMY INTRIGUE IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

What the Propaganda Costs.

London, June 26.

In connection with German intrigue in Norway, the finds comprised some rolls of twist tobacco and bundles of cigarettes all containing pulverised carbide, which ruins all machinery. This discovery and the report that Germany intends to demand something like an apology for the opening of the official mail by which the discovery was made has created strong resentment in Norway.

Meanwhile French newspapers are again calling attention to the immense German propaganda in neutral countries on which she is spending over £2,000,000 monthly in Spain alone and altogether £16,000,000 yearly.

Official Implication.

Christiania, June 26.

The newspapers state that von Rautenfeld, possessed a German courier passport, while his luggage was lead-sealed, bore a German Foreign Office stamp and was addressed to the German Legation whose couriers have been abusing the immunity of their luggage from inspection since February.

The Legation made no attempt to disavow the courier or the contents of his luggage and refused to send a representative when the police opened the trunk.

OUR AERIAL DEFENCES.

London, June 26.

In his speech regarding reprisals, in the House of Lords, Lord Derby said the Government had given the military authorities an absolutely free hand in the use of their aircraft in order to best secure for us military success. Everything possible was being done at present to secure the defence of the country against aircraft and there was the closest co-operation between the army and the navy.

Referring to the question of warning of air-raids Lord Derby stated that the conference of naval, military and civil authorities to-day had unanimously agreed that the giving of warning might do more harm than good.

INTERESTING MARRIAGE.

Lugano, June 26.

Lord Abinger to-day marries Madame De Serigny, who as Madame Steinheil was the central figure of the sensational trial at Paris in 1908.

HONOUR FOR THE PREMIER.

London, June 26.

Mr. Lloyd George receives the Freedom of the City of Glasgow on Friday.

WAR PRISONERS CONFERENCE.

The Points for Discussion.

London, June 26.

The following questions will be discussed by The Hague War Prisoners Delegation.—The resumption and extension of repatriation of combatant and civilian prisoners under the existing agreements; the transfer of combatant prisoners to neutral countries in addition to Switzerland; internment of civilian prisoners in neutral countries; more expeditious and satisfactory delivery of prisoners' parcels; punishment of prisoners; reprisals on prisoners and delays and failures in reporting the capture of prisoners.

Reason for the Conference.

London, June 27.

Reuter learns that the Anglo-German War Prisoners Conference at The Hague was decided on with a view to avoiding the delays inseparable from correspondence through intermediaries and the consequent hardships to prisoners whom it was desired to benefit.

KING GEORGE VISITS THE FLEET.

London, June 26.

H.M. the King having just concluded a second war visit to the Grand Fleet, accompanied by H.R.H. Prince Albert, commented on the great expansion and improvements of the past year to the Fleet.

His Majesty embarked on a light cruiser, escorted by destroyers, at a certain port, reaching the Fleet during a terrific thunderstorm. He dined on the flagship and made a two hours' tour of every part of the flagship. He witnessed wireless work and practice with the large and small guns. He remarked upon the new white canvas head gear of the gun crews giving them a monk-like appearance, which are a protection from the guns' back-flash, and also the gas masks and improved organisation in the treatment of the wounded.

VOTES FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

London, June 27.

The House of Commons rejected by 141 votes to 71 an amendment to the Electoral Reform Bill disfranchising conscientious objectors after Sir G. Cave had declared that its adoption would wreck the measure.

STRENGTHENING THE RUMANIAN ARMY.

Jassy, June 24.

Many contingents of Rumanians from Transylvania and Bukovina whom General Brusiloff took prisoner last year have enrolled in the Rumanian Army and taken the oath of fidelity to the King of Rumania amid stirring scenes.

M. HOFFMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Bern, June 26.

M. Gustav Ador, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, has been elected to the Swiss Federal Council in place of M. Hoffman.

AMERICAN HOMES.

The Progress of a Domestic Entente.

It has taken a world's war to do it, but it is done.

At last the Englishwoman is Americanised, in the very best sense. She is realising that her great-grandmother was simply a slave-driver living in unhealthy conditions, with a deaf ear and a closed eye to labour-saving. Years ago the slaves freed themselves, and the English woman was left, surrounded by freed servants and few labour-saving appliances. The more advanced English woman got what appliances there were, but her freed servants, with the blood of their great-grandmothers in them, refused to use them, and the position became tense.

In the States, it was rumoured, there were all kinds of wonderful apparatus—yes, yes; but Mary wouldn't even use a carpet-sweeper. After many years, Mary did use a carpet-sweeper, and liked it, but then came horrid gossip about an electric cleaner. That was simply silly to think of, and probably both expensive and dangerous, so the cleaner was not pursued, and some of the most wonderful labour-savers in the world took years to push their way into even a limited market here.

When we came back from a summer in America before the war I was full of tales of labour-savers. Seven women friends lunched with me shortly after, and I talked eagerly of mops and rails of boiling water for kitchen floors, in lieu of our usual back-breaking arrangements, of a window polisher on a stick with a swivel, of a parquet mop, of a fireless cooker, and of a dish and silver washing machine; to me the ideal of after-meals comfort. My guests were frankly bored; these odd things might be satisfactory over there; the seven Contrary Marys of my friends had their own ideas about kitchen floors, and people's windows were cleaned by contract.

But now, now that women are doing and doing well a great deal of their own work, they have turned their clever brains to the problem of ease, efficiency and speed. There is a slightly oily duster on the market that removes rust and polishes at the same time. "Me for the duster," as her sister in the States would say; the electric cleaner runs over carpets with never an electrocution in its career, and with a mop and pail even the front steps lose their terror. Five years ago the demotestator of any labour-saving device in any big London shop had an unhappy life; women were either contemptuous or seemed to think they were watching a free conjuring show. I once heard a woman say as she saw a parrot of dust and dirt vanish into the maw of an "absorber," I think it was called: "Yes, but there must be something special about that dirt." But they are on better terms with their audiences now. Lately, a demotestator was praising her specially, an amazing vegetable peeler and cutter it was. "I asked my brother's wife to come and have a look at it when it first came out," she said. "She came and bought one, and she says she wouldn't be without it for anything. And you know what sisters-in-law are."

But these doubting Thomases have gone, and before the world is a year older I dare swear we shall be able to buy easily a dishwasher which praises I chant daily. It will take some time before the average Englishwoman will be able to do without servants and to entertain as brilliantly as an American, but we are on the right road. These neat little plate-stands, one beside the host, the other beside the hostess, on which all plates are piled after every course, need a certain education to manipulate; it is not every house that has, or can have, an electric cooker in an elegant kitchen next door to the dining-room. The little expboard on wheels containing tins of every kind of dry grocery, that you move to the kitchen table before beginning to cook, is not popular here yet.

GERMAN DYE DEAL.

Interesting Summary Court Claim.

At the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompers, Faisne Judge, a claim was made by the Hip Sing Firm, merchants, of 6, Bird Street, for £730 against the Tsai On firm, of 275, Queen's Road Central. The plaintiffs claimed the sum as being balance due for goods sold and delivered; £880 being the agreed price of one case of "Boy and Butterfly" brand of scarlet dye, less £150 deposited by the defendants.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. M. Preston defended.

It was stated by Mr. Shenton that the dye was a German dye and sometime ago his firm bought two cases from a firm called the Tai Hing Knitting Factory. On May 16, a representative of the defendant firm called and spoke about the purchase of one of these cases, and it was agreed that the plaintiffs should sell one of the cases for \$4.40 per tin, there being 200 tins in a case. Delivery was given, and the price was paid. On the same day, the defendants said they wanted to buy the second tin, but could not pay for it then. It was decided that they should take delivery and pay for the case by May 20, making a deposit of \$150. On this date, negotiations took place and the result was that the case was delivered to the defendants, the foki making the delivery being told to wait for the money until the men came who had the key of the safe. He waited from 5.30 to 9.00 p.m. and then went back and reported to his employers his failure to get the money. The return of the goods was requested, but this was refused and a man was sent to the Police Station and a detective came down and witnessed the demand for the money or the goods, both being refused. The defendants still had the cases and had not paid for them.

Mr. Shenton went on to state that he believed the defence would be that the dye was not up to quality, but that was not stated at the time. Two samples of a dye had been sent to Mr. Dovey, the Government Analyst, but he could not say whether they were samples of the same dye as the plaintiffs sold. At any rate, Mr. Dovey's report stated that they were pure.

Evidence was then given. The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.

We still cling to white tablecloths and table napkins like young sheets, and most of us have never heard of a dining-room table with a glass top. We are rather shy of owning that we wash our blouses and our babies' things ourselves, and an electric iron in our bedrooms, with a dinky little ironing table, is still novel. But we are deeply interested in the American woman's home life; we know now of her determination, since help was so hard to find, and so troublesome to keep, to be her own help; and we have learnt of the clever architects who built the houses over there, with that ideal in view. In the future we shall have fewer carpets, less furniture, far fewer ornaments and many more cupboards and contrivances. Knives that don't need cleaning, silver that needs no polishing because it has been washed in literally boiling water, and stairs without carpets or rods are a big weight off a house.

I foresee when building begins again a straggling time for English architects. During their enforced leisure they would do well to concentrate on dinner-lifts, dust-shoots, speaking-tubes, rounded corners, cupboards, pantries, electric contrivances, and other aids to simplicity; and if they could patent some inventions that their own wives have suggested, or at any rate approved of, it would be an excellent thing for their professional reputation. The Americanised Englishwoman knows more to-day than she did three years ago—"A. A. A." in the *Daily Chronicle*.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Letter from Former Hongkong Policeman.

News has been received this week from the front this week, from a former member of the Detective Staff of the Hongkong Police Force, Corpl. L. F. Lane, who writes from France under date of May 15. He is attached to the 4th Company Chinese Labour Corps and was formerly in a Guards Regiment. He says:—"It is rather a long time since I wrote to anyone in Hongkong, but I have been so much on the move of late that it was difficult to find time to write to anyone. I had one letter written during a spare half-hour in the trenches, but when I returned from my dug-out one fine morning, found it caved in by a shell and the letter and sundry parts of my equipment are there yet. We were expecting the retreat to come some time before it actually did, and when our battalion was in the line the Intelligence crowd got plenty to do every night in trying to find out was going on in the Germans' lines. We were always in the same piece of front and finally got so familiar with No Man's Land that we mooched across it every night with our rifles across our shoulders and our hands in our pockets. We stood looking over the Germans' wire like cows looking into a turnip field. It was dirty, cold and miserable work, and we never did anything more wonderful than to chase an enemy wiring party back home. Our artillery did some great work there, the shells making about fifty Germans run out into the open from an advanced post one day, we picked quite a few off with our rifles at about 200 yards. To give them their due, they carried out the retreat very well, and I think our attack was well-arranged, too, for we made considerable advance with very little loss. We got to the second line on March 16 and on the 17th of "Old Ireland" we had chased him from that bit of country. I was in charge of my company's scouts, and we had a No. 1 time on our own, sending back occasional messages to the company. A couple went up into a hooby trench, and one or two were wounded, but nothing really serious occurred. The Germans never came in for so much cursing before or since as when our crowd got across and found hundreds of empty bottles and jars—never a one with a drop in it. We collected quite a lot of souvenirs which were all turned over to our O.C. to put in some kind of a 'Guards' Museum. When we got back we were put to work building roads and railways and worked very hard for some weeks.

My name was taken sometime previous in connection with the Chinese Labour Corps, and the next thing I knew I was chased out of the battalion along with King, of the Singapore Police, and sent to join this job. The Chinese are all from the North, but some of the interpreters who had come aboard at Hongkong gave me a lot of news about the place. You will be surprised to hear that Inspector Lawrence, of the Naval Yard Police, was sent here from the Canadian Highlanders and is Sergeant Major in his Company. He is anxious to be remembered to all his friends in Hongkong. The remainder of the European staff are nearly all men who have been in China and there are about fifteen of us to a company of 500 Chinese. Your humble is at the old trade again—Provost Corporal with ten Chinese coolies. I am making proper Guardsmen of them, and they don't drink Congee on duty like my 'chap' 'obai' used to."

The writer concluded by sending his best wishes to all his friends in Hongkong.

Clergy and the War.

At the Missionary Conference at Newcastle, the Archbishop of Armagh said he had two sons and 10 nephews in the service. Two of the nephews had been killed. There was not a clergyman in his diocese who had a son of military age who was not in the Army or Navy.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Proposed Extension of the Kogyo Ginko.

The Japanese financial authorities have decided that the Nippon Kogyo Ginko shall take up the business of financing shipping interests without any special bank, as recently demanded, being established for the purpose. As the result of this decision, it has now been further decided to increase the capital of the semi-official bank from ¥17,500,000 to ¥20,000,000. In addition to the new undertaking in the interests of the shipping trade, the operations of the bank are to be generally extended, especially along the lines of giving cheap financial facilities to industrial concerns in cities and towns all over the country (this latter function in the provinces being performed by the Nippon Gypso Bank). The new enterprise of the Kogyo Ginko are to assume practical shape on their being formally approved at a regular general meeting of shareholders to be held next month.

Financing the Allies.

The United States, in lending \$100,000,000 a month to the Allies will, it is presumed (says the London Daily News), but pay herself for goods and materials sold to her. To Great Britain, however, it means that the financing of the Allies has been removed from our shoulders, and the burden placed upon the States. The operation implies a tremendous reduction in our needs to borrow. To put it briefly, our outlay in the last financial year was about \$2,200,000,000, of which it is estimated \$500,000,000 was on behalf of our Allies. If these advances are eliminated we have an outlay of \$1,700,000,000, of which the United States were to relieve us of our own expenditure in the States of the extent of \$480,000,000. This leaves a total of \$1,220,000,000, of which \$800,000,000 should be provided by revenue, as the average last year amounted to \$73,000,000. The balance left would thus be about \$420,000,000, which, if these figures prove to be correct, would be the sum the British Treasury would have to borrow to meet its needs. Last year the net borrowing was \$1,225,000,000, so it can be seen that our Treasury will be saved of raising quite \$1,000,000,000 if this agreement turns out to be exactly on the lines indicated by the cable.

May Rubber Outputs.

	lb.
Sumatra	30,000
Java	79,000
Sumatra	133,800
Java	27,800
Sumatra	19,447
Java	42,206
Sumatra	15,020
Java	16,560
Sumatra	9,328
Java	13,875
Sumatra	38,709
Java	38,897
Sumatra	64,000
Java	18,594
Sumatra	7,187
Java	12,290
Sumatra	10,330
Java	45,547
Sumatra	31,500
Java	51,125
Sumatra	3,198
Java	25,000
Sumatra	17,042
Java	12,437
Sumatra	4,500
Java	10,000
Sumatra	15,700
Java	9,528
Sumatra	12,388
Java	25,717
Sumatra	11,154
Java	17,428
Sumatra	10,211
Java	45,860
Sumatra	17,400
Java	7,157
Sumatra	17,552
Java	12,000
Sumatra	28,000
Java	70,000
Sumatra	5,418
Java	57,700

GEN. SMUTS' VISION.

A Commonwealth of Nations.

General Smuts, in a remarkable speech made at a dinner given in his honor by members of both Houses of Parliament last month, expressed the hope that in the peace negotiations the British Government would bear in mind not only Central Europe, but the whole of the British Empire.

General Smuts, in his reply to the toast of his health, proposed by Lord French, said our Commonwealth, peculiarly situated, scattered over the whole world, was dependent for its very existence on world-wide communications, which must be maintained, or that Commonwealth would go to pieces. During the last thirty years they saw what had happened. Everywhere on our communications Germany had settled down. Everywhere on those communications, over the whole globe, they found here a little German colony, and the day would have come when our whole Empire would have been in very great jeopardy from our lines of communication being cut.

Now the whole world outside Europe had been cleared of the enemy (Germans). Germany had been swept from all the seas, and we had been almost providentially brought to this position, that once more we could consider the problem of our future as a whole. He hoped that when the time came for settlement we should bear not only Central Europe in mind, but the whole British Empire. (Cheers.) So far as he was concerned, he did not wish this Empire to have fought in vain. We had not fought for material gain, we had fought for territory, we had fought for security in the future. That was the geographical question, but there remained the very difficult question of future constitutional relations and readjustment within the British Empire itself.

We were not an Empire in the sense in which Germany was an empire—we were a system of nations. There were enormous problems facing our so-called Dominions—nations almost sovereign, almost independent; and he preferred to call this group, a British Commonwealth of nations rather than an Empire. No political ideal we had evolved in the past, no nomenclature would apply to this world comprised within the British Empire; no name which we had found hitherto had been sufficient, and any man who might discover a real and a proper name for this vast system of entities would be doing a service, not only to this country but to constitutional theory.

How were we going to provide for our future government? There was only one solution, and that was supplied by our past traditions—traditions of freedom, of self-government, and of the fullest development. There were two potent factors that we must rely upon for the future. The first was our hereditary Kingship. "You cannot make a Republic of this country," proceeded the speaker. "You cannot make a Republic of the British Commonwealth of nations, because you would have to elect a President, not only here in these islands, but all over the British Empire, in India, and in the Dominions, a President who would be representative of all these people; and here I say you would be facing a absolutely insoluble problem. Let us be thankful for mercies."

"We have a kingship here which is really not very different from an hereditary Republic. I should not be surprised if the time came when our royal prince, instead of getting their consorts from princelings in Europe, will come over and seek their consorts in the outlying portions of the Empire." (Laughter and cheers.) After commenting on the present system of Imperial conferences as not being a complete success, General Smuts suggested that there should be called together the most important rulers of the Empire, say, once a year, to discuss matters which concerned all parts of our Empire. We really needed a meeting like that in order to lay down a common policy and to determine the true Orientation of our common

AMERICAN SUBMARINES.

Filipinos to be Trained.

Following a conference with Admiral Knight, says the Manila Bulletin, Governor General Harrison has announced that plans are under way for the instruction and training of classes of Filipino students in the operation of submarines and torpedo boat destroyers. Officers of the Navy are to be detailed to co-operate with the educational authorities of the insular Government for the purpose of outlining the courses of study, to give necessary lectures and to take charge of the practical training.

It is planned to have the students spend a part of their time on the destroyers and submarines at the naval base at Cavite and to give them practical training from the beginning in the mechanics and operation of these vessels. It has not yet been determined whether the mechanical engineering students of the college of engineering of the University of the Philippines or the students of the nautical school will provide the better material for beginning these classes, but it is stated that the practical training will consist at first very largely of mechanical labour with the machinery of the vessels and that it will take some years of study before the students can hope to occupy positions of command. It is therefore quite probable that more attention will be paid in the beginning to mechanical ability and mechanical training than to previous technical training. In any event, Mr. Roxas, Acting Secretary of Public Instruction, who is now developing the final plans, is endeavouring to complete arrangements so that the classes may begin on July 1.

This is the first opportunity offered to the Filipino people to develop a body of young men who may sometime manage these special types of war vessels which have been found so effective for defensive purposes, and moreover, types of vessels which might be within reach of the Philippine Treasury should an attempt be made to establish a Philippine Navy, either independently or as auxiliary to that of the United States, in the near future.

Imperial policy. Some such method of procedure as he had suggested would lead to very important results and very great changes. In the Overseas Dominions they did not understand diplomatic science, and if our foreign policy was going to rest not only upon our Cabinet here, but finally on the whole British Empire, that policy would have to be a simpler policy, a more intelligible policy, a policy which in the end would lead to less friction and to greater safety.

At the same time nobody would dispute the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament—they would always look upon the Imperial Government as the senior partner in the concern. But the Imperial policy would always be subject to the principles laid down from time to time at such a meeting as he had suggested. This would lead to greater publicity. Nations in future would want to know more about foreign affairs. The hereditary King-ship and Common Council at the head of affairs, it might be said, would not be sufficient to keep the whole system together. With that he did not agree. (Cheers.)

If the line he had sketched were correct, there would be a greater League of the Nations in the future, and if we were true to our old traditions, we should be able to exercise a far greater and a far more beneficial influence on the history of mankind than we had ever done before. He prayed we might have clearness of vision and purpose, and strength of soul, for strength of soul in the coming days would be even more necessary than strength of arm. It would depend largely upon us whether in the present struggle the great prize was achieved, or whether the world would be once more plunged into disaster. The prize was within our grasp if we had strength of soul to see the thing through without fainting. (Loud cheers.)

TORPEDOED TROOPSHIP.

Arcadian Survivors' Narratives.

A Southern Port—Survivors of the crew of the Arcadian reached this port this morning (May 18). The vessel, as already announced by the Admiralty, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean on April 15. She had a large number of troops on board, with a crew of about 200, and she went down in five minutes. Those who lost their lives include 19 officers, 214 other ranks, ten naval ratings, 34 crew, and two civilians.

The Arcadian belonged to the R.M.S.P. Co., and had been exclusively employed by them on pleasure cruises, having in the course of her many journeys visited on several occasions the neighbourhood in which the liner sank her. With a tonnage of nearly 9,000 tons, and one long uninterrupted promenade deck from the stem to the stern, she had proved herself an exceedingly useful troopship. Her long saloon was given over to the troops, and it was there that she was struck by the torpedo, so that some of the soldiers must have been killed by the explosion.

"It happened at ten minutes to six on the evening of Sunday, April 15," said a member of the crew. "The sea was perfectly calm and smooth. Having finished boat drill most of us turned below again for tea. My pals and I were just about halfway through our tea when we were thrown violently forward."

"Well, we all rushed up on deck, and there was a scramble. You could have seen with half an eye that the Arcadian was not long for this world. Some of the lifeboats were useless, having been smashed, but we managed to get four away. There must have been nearly 70 in one of them."

"Later," whilst the patrol boat was trying to save the men in the water, the submarine fired two torpedoes at her. Both of them missed their mark, but only very narrowly. The submarine suddenly appeared among a number of men who were struggling for their lives, and I honestly believe that she used these men as a shield, because she knew the patrol boat could not fire without endangering the lives of our own men. But the submarine did not stay long. Meanwhile the patrol boat had maintained her full speed, and had launched three of her lifeboats without in any way slackening down. It was the finest bit of work I have ever seen, and the captain and the crew deserve the highest commendation for the great gallantry they displayed in saving so many lives."

The Arcadian gave her final plunge at 5.55, and disappeared entirely from view. A very large proportion of the engine-room and stokehold staff went down with the ship, and the butchers' and cooks' department also suffered severely, their quarters being blown away.

A Titanic survivor, named Thersfall, came through his second shipwreck untouched, and he tells a remarkable story concerning the entry.

"I saw him, rifle to shoulder, pacing the deck before the occurrence, but when the vessel was torpedoed he was blown, rifle and all, into the sea. The troopship was also blown out of the ship, and a lot of men were injured by falling pieces of wood, &c. Of course, there was no time for anything in the nature of discipline. On the Titanic one had plenty of time to leave the ship but with the Arcadian she was gone before we fully realised what had happened. I think we were very lucky to get any of our boats away—but had we delayed another half a minute all the lot of them would have been sucked under."

"It was quite a different experience from that of the Titanic," he said. "In the Atlantic the cold water was almost enough to kill you; this time it was warm and calm, and gave us a chance. Some of the men remained in the water for two or three hours, and they were little the worse for it, although they had had quite enough."

Another survivor of the Titanic, W. G. Earl, is reported among the missing.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

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FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2552.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 29th. JUNE, 1917.

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

Without reserve. (Liquidation Account).

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising:—
Double brass & brass mounted iron bedsteads, tapestry covered easy chairs & couches, teak writing tables, Japanese lacquered screens, Cherry-wood couch, silk embroidered pictures, engravings, oil paintings, water colours, toilet sets, bronze ornaments, ivory carvings, curios, cut-glass, silver & electro-plated ware, cutlery, etc., etc.

Also
A Selection of Canton, Black-wood Ware comprising:—
Couches, chairs, flower stands, stools, cane stands, tables, etc., etc.

And
3 Folding pieces.

On view from Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 29th June, 1917.

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

Without reserve. (Liquidation Account).

A Large Quantity of Chinese and Japanese Curios, Bronzes, Silver-ware and Electro plate.

On view from Wednesday the 27th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 3rd July, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

290 Bags Trocas Shell.
Now on view.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 3rd day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$25.40.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grit, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917,

at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as

SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101.

together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid.

Term 999 Years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

NOTICES:

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OWING to the greatly increased cost of manufacture it has been decided to raise the price of Ice to 1 1/2 cents per lb. as from the 1st July next.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1917.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseuse. Ten years experience. Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.

NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO.

6, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £3.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

NOTICES.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

NOTICE.

At a Special Meeting of the District Grand Lodge of South China, held at the Masonic Hall, Zealand St. on SATURDAY 23d inst., in celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the first assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which was commemorated, on that day, throughout the Empire, a collection was made in aid of the Hongkong War Charities Fund.

Freemasons not present at the meeting who wish to subscribe may, until July 7th, send donations to W. J. Tutchers, Esq., who will be glad to receive contributions however small.

By Command of the D.D. G.M. Hongkong, 27th June, 1917

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership of merrily subsisting between the undersigned and MR. POON WAN KOCK carrying on business under the style or firm name of Union Trading Company in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere has been dissolved as from the 3rd December 1916 so far as concerns the said MR. POON WAN KOCK, who retired from the said firm on that date.

Dated Hongkong 27th June, 1917.

(Sd.) S. M. CHURN,
(Sd.) C. HONEY.

S.S. "CHIYO MARU."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of two boilers salvaged from the wreck of this steamer.

Particulars and terms of tenders can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

GILMAN & CO., LTD.
Agents.

The London Salvage Association, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1917.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR BRONCHITIS.

you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply

CURE FOR ASTHMA

ASAHI BEER.

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POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coins and articles consisting partly of or containing gold: All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases: Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs in regard to parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Monday, the 2nd July, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Office will be entirely closed.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Aulau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Nampan and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chak Hin, Stag Hotel, from Macao.

Hayata c/o Mitsui, from Taipei.

Hoksenhun, from Taipei.

Hutchins Capt. Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Kwang Peng Senz, from Bangkok.

Luong Sin Sam, 126 Wanchai Road, from Haiphong.

Neiron, from Vancouver.

Ossorio Niguel, Hongkong Hotel, from Manila.

Sui Hong Tai, from Macao.

Taygatin University, from Singapore.

Tung Le Wah, from Manila.

Tinkim c/o Hongtai, from Tainan.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th at 11.30—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly over Formosa and along the south-east coast of China. It has increased slightly in other districts.

A depression, which at present appears to be shallow, is central between Fratas and the Pescadores.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inch. Total since January 1st, 27.41 inches, against an average of 37.33 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.—Light, variable winds, fair.

2 Formosa Channel.—The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamcocks.—The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.—The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, June 28, a.m.

Station Hour.

Barometer.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Vietnam 6a

Kamuro 5a

Hakodate

Tokyo

Kobe

Kanagawa

Kyushu

Yokohama

Osaka

Manila

Shanghai

Amoy

Swatow

Taipei

Tientsin

Peking

Harbin

Changhai

Chongqing

Yunnan

Guangzhou

Shenzhen

Guangdong

Guangxi

Guizhou

Yunnan

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday, 29th June, 1917.

Pathe Colour Feature:

"HANDS FROM THE SHADOW."

(IN 3 PARTS).

11th Series of

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

(The Lost Paradise).

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE.

THE GREAT WAR.

"LONESOME LUKE" Comedy.

Keystone Comedy.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT!

"THE POINTSMAN'S DAUGHTER." (Drama.)

"MAMA IS ASLEEP." (Comedy in 2 parts.)

"THE IRON CLAW."

11th and 12th Episodes. (2 parts each.)

Prices Cts. 30 Cts. 20 & 10 Cents.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).